FAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

STANDARD THEATRE-" Patience."

THALIA : HEATRE-2-" Marie Stuart." 8-"The Merry THEATRE COMIQUE—" Squatter Sovereignty."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—2—" Article 47." 8—" The
Lights o' London." WALLACK'S THEATRE -" Youth."

AMERICAN ART GALLERY—Exhibition. BROOKLYN ART ROOMS—Exhibition. BROOKLYN ART ROOMS-EXHIBITION.
BUNNELL'S MUSEUM.
CHIERERIN: HALL-11-Lecture.
LEAVITT'S ART GALLERY-Exhibition.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-Circus.
STEINWAY HALL-2 30-Piano Recital.

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—3d Page—5th column.
ANNOUNCEMENTS—8th Page—5th column.
ANNOUNCEMENTS—8th Page—5th column.
BANKING HOUSES AND BASKERS—7th Page—4th column.
BOARD AND ROOMS—3d Page—5th column.
BUSINESS CHANCES—7th Page—5th column.
BUSINESS CHANCES—7th Page—1st column.
DAYCING A CADEMIES—3d Page—2d column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—4th and 5th columns.
DERSS ARKING—3d Page—3d column.
DERSS ARKING—3d Page—2d column.
DERSS ARKING—3d Page—2th column.
EXCURSIONS—6th Page—4th column.
FYNANCIAL—7th Page—4th column.
FYNANCIAL—7th Page—4th column.
HOTELS—3d Page—5th column.
HOTELS—3d Page—5th column.
HOTELS—3d Page—5th column.
HOTELS—3d Page—5th column. GRATES AND FERDERS—7th Page—5th column.

HOTELS—3d Page—5th column.

INSTRUCTION—6th Page—2d column.

LECTURES AND MERTINGS—3d Page—6th column.

LECAL NOTICES—6th Page—4th column.

LOST AND FOUND—3d Page—5th column.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—5th Page—6th column.

MEDICAL—3d Page—5th column.

MINIG—6th Page—3d and 4th columns.

MINIG—6th Page—3d and 4th columns.

MINIG—6th Page—3d Page—2d column; 8th Page—5th and 6th columns.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—1st and 2d columns.

OCEAN STEAMESS—6th Page—1th column.

PROLOSALS—7th Page—5th column.

REAL ESLATE—3d Page—3d and 4th columns.

SALES BY AUCTION—3d Page—5th column.

SECIAL NOTICES—5th Page—6th column.

SECIAL NOTICES—5th Page—6th column.

SERGIAL NOTICES—5th Page—6th column.

eolumus
Suman Resorts—3d Page—5th column.
Tracters—6th Page—2d column.
Winter Resorts—3d Page—5th column.

Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK. Buralwars Indigestion and its attendant evils removed by Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. By mail, 25c., or at drug-gists. Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Penn.

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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1882. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- A new Ministry has been formed at Athens. = The report that General Skobeleff has been arrested is contradicted, ==== The bill abrogating the prohibition against the importation of American pork into France will be favorably reported to the French Chamber of Deputies by the committee. = Alfred Tennyson has written a song to commemorate the anniversary of Queen

Victoria's birthday. Congress.—In the Senate yesterday a bill appro priating \$20,000 for a monumental column to com memorate the battle of Monmouth was passed. Mr. Garland spoke on the necessity of a levee system along the Mississippi River. == Several amendments were made to the Post Office Apprepriation bill. == In the House the Senate bill making an appropriation for the relief of the sufferers by the Mississippi River floods was amended and passed. === Mr. Page spoke in favor the Chinese bill.

DOMESTIC .- An investigation into the manage ment of the Department of Public Works was ordered yesterday by the State Senate. ______ The Rev. Dr. James T. Champlin, ex-presi dent of Colby University, died at Portland, Me. ____ Two men were killed by a boiler explosion at Lynn, Mass. === There is great distress in Louisiana, caused by the floods. The Court of Pardons of New-Jersey refused to commute the sentence of Robert Martin, the murderer. === Emma Johnson killed William A. Evans at Summerfield, Georgia. === Methodist Conferences were held in Baltimore and Philadeldelphia. - The striking miners at Frostburg, Md., held a meeting yesterday and resolved to continue the strike.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- William H. Vanderbilt, in a talk with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, expressed his confidence in the permanance of the railway settlement and the prosperity of the railroads; Dr. Norvin Green reviewed the growth of the telegraph business in another talk, and A. L. Hopkins gave the results of his recent observations in the West. = Receiver O'Neill testified in regard to the management of the Continental Company. === The Commencement of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College took place. === Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.21 cents, = Stocks opened irregular and hesitating, but later there was a general advance for the whole list, and the market closed strong.

THE WEATHER. - I RIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather, with light rain or snow, fol-lowed by clearing and warmer weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 36°; lowest, 24°; aver-

Brooklyn is now much better off than New-York so far as the regulation of the liquor traffic is concerned. The Excise law is enforced on the other side of the East River in a way that has not been known for years, and quieter Sundays, fewer drunkards and a smaller number of crimes are the welcome results. In this unhappy city, with its inefficient and unwholesome Excise and Police Boards, both far more anxious about the votes that the groggeries control than about any law whatever rum runs riot.

The proposed investigation into the Police Department and the Department of Public Works was the cause of some lively debate in the State Senate yesterday. An honest, searching inquiry into both would be a public benefit. But an investigating committee, with Senator Grady at its head, would not be likely to accomplish anything useful. His defence of the Police Commissioners was ridiculous, and his statements as to gambling in this city were simply wilful perversions of

Mrs. Wall, whose husband declared repeatedly on his deathbed that she shot him in a quarrel, is fortunate in arousing sympathy. A sympathetic Coroner's jury decided that it

ure which was drafted by the Hepburn Committee and submitted as one of the appendices of their report in 1879. Its chances of passing the Assembly are considered excellent. Reaching the Senate it must of necessity encounter the opposition of the leading antimonopolist member of that body, Mr. Grady. We recently took occasion to recall the fact that Mr. Grady was a member of the Hepburn Committee, and as such, presented a minority report to the Assembly, in which he sharply antagonized the Commission bill. All things considered, his present lot is not a happy one. What view the majority of his brother Senators take of the bill does not yet appear.

Another boiler has suddenly popped up like a champagne cork. This time the explosion has occurred in a Massachusetts shoe-factory, and with such terrific force as to level the building and to drive a ton of iron a quarter of a mile. The engineer, as was the case in the recent explosion in Brooklyn, has paid the extreme penalty of his carelessness, if he were at fault. Naturally this will be the explanation offered by the owners of the factory, and the widespread destruction wrought by the explosion will be cited as conclusive evidence that the steam pressure was far above the safety point. Undue advantage should not be taken of the death of the engineer, however convenient it may be to do so. The boiler-maker and the official inspector should be rigidly called to account. The engineer is seldom the only one to be held responsible for the condition of a boiler.

Receiver O'Neill yesterday made some astonshing revelations concerning the way in which he got his appointment. When he was told by Mr. John Kelly that he was to be made receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company he did not even know what the company was or where its offices were situated, and had not heard that it was bankrupt. He was utterly at a loss where to get bondsmen until Mr. Edward Kearney-whom he had never met -dropped in and kindly offered his services. In a like haphazard way ex-Senator Bradley became his other surety. This remarkable receiver, who knew nothing about the company thrown into his hands, seems to have considered it his duty to pay anybody and everybody who presented a claim against the company, no matter how excessive and exorbitant it might be, provided it had the Tammany stamp of approval. Having got his position from the head of Tammany, he seems to have worked the receivership for all it was worth in the interest of Tammany Hall.

The most ominous sign above the European

horizon this week is the mobilization of the Montenegrin army, which the Prince is reported to have ordered. This may be either a precautionary or an aggressive measure. The design may be to prevent the enlistment of Montenegrins in the ranks of the insurgents or to offer a direct menace to the Austrian troops engaged in quelling the revolt in Herzegovina. In either view of the case active military preparations among the heroic mountaineers must be regarded as a direct menace to the peace of Southeastern Europe. There is no standing army in Montenegro, but all the men not physically incapacitated for war are trained as soldiers and expected to respond to a call to arms. An army of 20,000 men can be enlisted in a critical emergency. It would be a body of soldiery of the same race as the Herzegovinians and Dalmatians who are now in revolt against the Austrian conscription, and would openly sympathize with them in their abhorrence of foreign oppression. The diplomatic policy of Vienna has been extremely short-sighted so far as the Adriatic Slavs are concerned. It was Austria which insisted at the Berlin Congress upon cutting down more than one-half the territorial acquisitions of the principality, and it was the same Power which openly resisted the determined efforts of England, Italy and Russia to compel the Porte to surrender the territory apportioned to its victorious enemy. Montenegro has no reason to be grateful to Vienna.

LEGISLATIVE RESPONSIBILITY.

The meanest kind of government under the sun is that for which nobody is responsible. All experience teaches this. Yet this is the sort of government which Democratic rules and Democratic resistance of changes in the manner of conducting business tend to perpetuate. When the people gave legislative power to

the Democratic party, we justly held that party responsible for the inefficiency and incompetence manifested. The rules under which they did business, or rather failed to do business, were of their own making. If failure to act upon needful matters was due to those rules, it was the duty of the majority to devise and adopt others. The rights of minorities should not be disregarded, but a minority has no right to afflict government with perpetual paralysis. The first duty of any government is to get things done; a secondary and subordinate duty is to give a fair hearing and a reasonable influence to a minority. If the existing rules paralyze Congress, and render it impossible to get necessary legislative duties performed, the first and highest duty of a majority is to make such changes that those whom the people have made responsible for the government shall be able to carry it on. Even more clear is this duty when the paralysis of government is due to the factious exercise by a minority of power granted to it, under the rules, solely for its reasonable protection. That is the present

The rules of Congress have rendered the needful dispatch of business impossible. This is not because they were intended to limit the power of majorities. On the contrary, it was the intent of the Democrats who framed and adopted them to secure for themselves larger power for the discharge of the responsibility then resting upon them. But it happened that they were not entirely competent to frame methods of legislation. Even where they meant to do good, they unwittingly did evil. The graver difficulty, however, arises from the fact that the duties and the business of Congress have enormously increased, so that it is no longer possible to get on with public business unless the majority, in the exercise of its legitimate responsibility, can decide what part of the vast mass of business submitted shall be held most urgent, and receive earliest attention. Calendars answered well enough when the pressing duties of Congress were so limited that it was possible for every member to secure, in his turn, attention for matters of local or private interest. But there is not a fairminded member of the House who does not

part of the business offered by its committees should be transacted first.

This change, though necessary in any case, would be the less imperatively necessary if the Democratic minority were governed in its action by a decent regard for the public welfare. But it has been shown an hundred times, by the conduct of that minority, that it was disposed at any time to sacrifice all public interests, and to block the wheels of government entirely, if it could not have its own way. This is not an honorable or patriotic opposition. It is in the worst sense factious, and dangerous to the public interests. It is a denial of the right of those to conduct the public business who have been invested with responsibility by the people. It is simply an attempt to nullity the result of the elections. The country is very tired of a government for which nobody is strictly responsible. It is sick of a system which causes more than half of the most important public business to fail in order that members may spend half of their time in wrangling about order of business and rules of action. There is need of a system under which those who are invested with responsibility shall be actually responsible, if any public interest is neglected. If the Democrats had any faith in the people they would wish full responsibility thrown upon the party in power.

THE SLAUGHTER BEGINS.

Several months ago Mr. Henry Watterson declared that there would be slaughter in the Democratic party if an effort were made to haul down its free trade banner. The effort has been made several times since, but nothing has been heard from Mr. Watterson. It seems, however, that he has only been waiting a fitting occasion. This was afforded by the Jackson banquet in Chicago last evening. Mr. Watterson was asked to respond to the toast to the "Democratic Press," and he did so in a speech which we reproduce elsewhere. Andrew Jackson has been dead nearly thirty-seven years, and during all that time we doubt if as much truth has been uttered by the whole Democratic party as Mr. Watterson has crowded into this speech. We do not wish to be understood as approving his free trade doctrines when we say this. What we refer to especially is his comprehensive tribute to the character of the Democratic press. On the subject of Democratic stupidity Mr. Watterson is always outspoken and always eloquent. He is the one man in his party who is not afraid to speak his honest convictions, when to keep silent would be to stifle his own manliness. When General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, Mr. Watterson had the courage and the manhood to protest against the shower of slander which his associates on the Democratic press at once opened upon him, and his manly words then will always be remembered to his honor. He is not less frank now.

He says of the Democratic press that "it is no longer a power in the land," that "it does not echo the spirit of the age," and that like the party it is "divided, irresolute and purpose-We do not enjoy the privilege of telephonic connection with the regions occupied by the spirit of the late Andrew Jackson, but we have no doubt that if such connection could be made, and the spirit were asked for its opinion of the Democratic press of to-day, the respense would coincide closely with the verdict of Mr. Watterson. Having named the defects, Mr. Watterson is equally fearless in proposing the remedy. First of all, he asks the Democratic press to realize that "there has been a deluge" and "old things have been swept away." "The Democratic party cannot come into power, and it ought not to come into power, as an avenging deity, still less as a destroying angel. It must come in, if it come in at all, as the party of action, not reaction; the party of reform, not redress; the party of "to-day, not of yesterday." That is truth of the purest kind. It hits the Democratic press squarely at the present moment, when some of its editors are trying to climb into public favor by joining the feeble and odious faction that aking out in ghoulish attacks upon Garfield's memory. Democrats and Stalwarts may as well learn the lesson now as at any other time, for learn it they must, that no party can hope to win public favor by befouling the memory of the men who have been preferred before them. The way to success is to show fitness for success. The way to succeed to Garfield's popularity is to rival Garfield's

zeal for the public welfare. Mr. Watterson calls these utterances we have commended glittering generalities, but they are the strongest part of his address. It is only when he becomes specific that we are obliged to differ from him, though we sincerely hope he will persuade his party to adopt his views. He says the remedy for all Democratic shortcomings is to be found in a union upon the familiar principle of a "tarift for revenue only." He tells us that protection is doomed, like slavery, and that it is as monstrous in every way as slavery was. Becoming retrospective, he exclaims: "Looking back "into that far-off time, it staggers the mind to "contemplate how long the institution of slavery did stand against reason, common sense, "humanity and public policy. All men now "admit that there was not an argument to support it. It has gone, thank God, and there is an end of it; but its history is full of instruction and warning." It is. The first instruction and warning which occur to us are that the Democratic party was the organization which sustained slavery "against reason, common sense, humanity and public policy"; that when there was no longer an "argument in support of it," the Democratic party sustained and encouraged a bloody civil war in its defence, and that Mr. Watterson himself took the field and fought for its perpetuation. In the light of this warning, his comparison of protection to slavery seems to us unfortunate. If he was so blind then, what reason have we to suppose that he is less blind now? May he not be as far wrong in supporting free trade now as he was in defending slavery then ?

Right or wrong, however, Mr. Watterson is determined to commit the party to his policy, no matter what the sacrifice. In a peroration in which gore and eloquence are about equally mingled, he exclaims: "Place the old Democratic flag-ship in line of battle; clear the decks for action; pitch the fools into the sea, and send the soreheads below; and with Freedom's signals flying at the masthead, give her prayerfully, confidently to the God of Storms, the battle and the breeze." This seems to us to be running the flag-ship into battle with a very slim crew. With the fools all pitched overboard and the soreheads shut down below, there would be nobody left on deck-save Mr.

would survive the fray.

JUSTICE FOR THE DEAD.

Do the creatures who are trying to defile the grave of President Garfield fancy that they will help themselves in public estimation by that course? He cannot answer. His lips have been silenced forever by an assassin, whose black deed was not baser, but far less cowardly, than the conduct of those who strive to dishonor the memory of the martyr. Yet although he can make no reply to the slanders which cowards did not dare to utter while he lived, he will not be defenceless. The hearts of the people will speak for him. Before he died the world had come to know him, and to love him infinitely better than any of his foes. Abuse of the dead lion will scarcely make the living jackal honored or dear.

It has been the disposition of true Republicans to drop out of sight, as far as they could, the controversy between different elements of the party. They have tried to give to Stalwart haters of the dead President all possible charity and patience. In about two years a verdict of the people will end their brief day. Power that the people did not give to them, and honor which they have not deserved, will be transferred by the people to others of a different mould, and until then the country can wait. In this spirit many of the spiteful flings at the memory of the dead have been passed in contemptuous silence. But forbearance has its limits. It will not do to insult the memory of the dead, day after day, and yet to expect mercy and patience for the living who seek to rise by dishonoring him. If there is to be this fiendish malignity shown toward the late President, and toward those who were his friends, those who were his foes must expect to hear very plain talk about themselves and their conduct.

The President, it has been said, wishes to unite and harmonize the Republican party. If so, he will muzzle without delay the curs who call themselves his friends, and who are doing what little they can to blacken the memory of his predecessor. The country, he must be aware, will deem him largely responsible if this conduct continues, for the creatures who are slandering the dead President are begging office from the living. Not one word of abuse would be heard from them, if it were known that he would neither approve nor reward it. It he chooses he can put an end in one day to the flinging of mud at his predecessor. He has only to say, in a public way, to any one of an hundred beggars for office, that he does not intend to honor Republicans who try to dishonor a Republican President, nor to reward men who seek to perpetuate strife in the party. One remark of that kind from him would change the tone of the sympathizers with Guiteau. If he has no such thing to say, the country will know equally well what he desires. He has more power, as to this matter, than everybody else, and therefore is more responsible if he permits things which decency, justice and patriotism should

forbid. The military record of General Garfield was closed with high honor long ago. In a brief service, he gained a more enviable reputation than many others who held higher rank. When he left the army it was at the public call to serve in a different station. Many years of sharp political campaigning followed, in which he was more than once pursued with intense bitterness. All that it was possible to say with success, to the disparagement of his military record, while he and others who knew the facts were fiving, was said long ago, and said in vain. President Lincoln, Secretary Chase, and other members of the Cabinet, knew perfectly what the course of General Garneld had been, and the stories that are now told were never thought worth uttering while they were alive, or even while General Garfield was here to confront them. It is many years too late to assail his character as a soldier, now that his tongue is silent. Touching the latter part of his political career, differences of opinion are not unnatural. Events were then regarded with very different eyes, by men whose strong feeling influenced their judgments. In time, calm history will make up its verdict as to that part of the late President career, and it will not be one to pain his friends. But it will prove a sheer waste of time, nineteen years after the military record of General Garfield was closed, to manufacture slanders respecting that part of his life. Nor will it prove helpful to anybody to circulate slanders of any kind respecting one whom the people have not yet ceased to love.

DEMOCRACY AND POLYGAMY.

The Democrats in Congress were true to their traditions in their treatment of the Anti-Polygamy bill. So much at least may be said for them. They handled the subject just as they used to the slavery question for so many years. They were opposed to slavery per se; were willing to admit that it was a great wrong both to the bondman and the free laborer with whom he was brought in competition; and until the later stages of the controversy subsequent to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, were free in their expressions of hostility to its advance into free territory. But they were never ready to do anything to the prejudice of the institution, to resent the demands of slaveowners or put any limits to their encroachments. There was always some constitutional question, some technical difficulty, in the way of any policy or measure that sought to stay the spread of slavery into free territory or restrain the ambitious designs of the slave oligarchy, They deprecated it as a political and social evil, an economical mistake, and a blot upon our civilization. But they never failed to find sufficient excuses to vote always in such a way as to assist the schemes of the propagandists. The reason was plain enough, of course. They profited as a party by keeping the question open. So long as the existence of the institution inured to their advantage as a party it was easy to find technical objections and constitutional questions to stand in the way of the adoption of any settled policy of opposition to its extension. Pretending hostility to it, they assidaously nursed and coddled it. It is to be hoped that they will have no such

luck in prolonging the existence of polygamy for mischievous partisan purposes. But they have begun with it in the same way. None of them have the assurance to undertake upon the floor of Congress, in the press or on the stump any defence of the twin relie of barbarism. It has not yet come to that. Let us hope it never will. But it is worthy of note that at every stage of every proceeding that has ever been undertaken by Republicans for the suppression of polygamy in the Territories-and none but Republicans have ever taken action in that direction-the Democrats have found some preprone to deal tenderly with erring woman, provided she were young and attractive. But even if Mrs. Wall goes free, her husband's dying declaration that she murdered him is not likely to be forgotten.

The Railroad Committee of the Assembly has decided to report the Baker Railroad Commission bill. This is substantially the means.

of New-York, took occasion to protest with great solemnity that he was not in favor of showing the institution any indulgence or prolonging its existence, but it was a significant circumstance that such an assurance was made necessary by his taking a course which without such explanation would have justified the inference that he was one of its upholders and detenders.

During the discussion which has just ended

with the passage of the Anti-Polygamy bill, it was a noticeable fact that the Democratic members almost to a man, while asserting with great vehemence their hostility to polygamy, did everything in their power to obstruct proceedings and defeat the measure. It is not certain by any means that the enforcement of the law just passed, and which will no doubt receive the President's signature, will accomplish perfectly the purpose for which it is designed and effectually blot out polygamous practices. Its provisions have been drawn with great care to that end, and it has had the warm support of all the earnest opponents of polygamy in the Territory of Utah. If this bill does not effect the object, and lead to the gradual but sure extinction of polygamy, it must be followed by some more stringent measure. It must be understood at any rate, by the persons who are defying public sentiment and Federal law in Utah, that the people of this country are in earnest in the determination to carry out the purpose centained in the present enactment. And if the Democrats in Congress stand in the way, either openly or by indirection, they will

THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

they make.

be held before the country to the record that

The provisions of the Anti-Polygamy bill may be succinctly stated. It reaffirms that polygamy is a misdemeanor, which, upon proper conviction, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. It excludes from jury service polygamists, whether practically or theoretically such. It makes ample provision for amnesty, at the hands of the President, for past offences, upon proper conditions. It legitimates the issue of Mormon marriages born before the 1st of January, 1883. It disfranchises all polygamists or bigamists. It debars them from holding any office or place of public trust, honor or emolument in any territory under the jurisdiction of the United States. It provides for a Board to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, which shall canvass all the votes at elections, and issue certificates to such persons as shall appear to be lawfully elected. The members of the Board are to be drawn from not less than two political parties. The first powers of the Board are unavoidably large, but they will become smaller after a reformed Legislature can properly provide by law for the reorganization of the Territory. The new bill, which will undoubtedly be-

come a law, is not to be considered as at all final in its provisions and results, but it is a step, and a long and encouraging one, toward a thorough reform. If it does no more it will at least keep blatant and impudent polygamists out of Congress. It gives the decent and law-abiding portion of the Utah constituency a chance. The proprietors of the harems there, the men of more than one wife, even among Mormons, are in a wretched minority; a very large majority of the Saints are not only monogamists, but have not the least desire to change their condition. The embarrassing question is whether, eligible as they are to the Legislature, they may not still be under the malign control of the high priests of the aboutination. The bill makes it possible to bring about a cleanlier state of things in the Territory, but it does not immediately and certainly insure that desirable purgation. Yet anything is better than patient or even impatient acquiescence in a disgraceful and anomalous enormity. The country is thoroughly weary of the whole Mormon scandal, and will now watch the operation of the law with serious interest. We may not see the end of polygamy yet, surely we see the beginning of the end.

The Albany Argus asserts that the Supreme Court has decided that John Sherman officially robbed the sugar importers of over \$2,000,000. Of coarse. Only the amount was \$2,000,000,000 and the robbery was accompanied by the murder, in the coldest blood that the season afforded, of his only grandmother by this same Mr. Sherman. We may add that the Supreme Court, on the day it made this thrilling decision, also decided that there was no reason to believe that George Washington's little hatchet was now editing The Argus.

Utica is to have the State Fair this year .- [P. S. The last show of any account that was held in that city took place in February, 1880. You perhaps rember it. The most noticeable features of the show were :-

(a) A superb Machine in perfect working order. (b) A beautiful but delicate Rule, known as the unit rule.

(c) A large lot of Hobbies-of the third-term variety. (d) A choice specimen of haleyon and vociferous

Eloquence (c) A bale of superfine Wool. [This wool, it will be remembered, was exhibited well pulled over the

eyes of sundry gentlemen calling themselves " dele-This show was pronounced a complete and most gratifying success by its earnest and indefatigable

managers at the time it was held. So well pleased were they with it that they endeavored to reproduce and enlarge its distinctive features at Chicago a few months later. It is understood that this latter

A suggestion to the Czar: Couldn't you induce Skobeleff to pair off with-well, say with Bradlaugh ?

PERSONAL.

One of the latest victims to insanity, caused by the French financial panie, is the Duc de Banos private secretary to the husband of Queen Isabella

Prince Victor, eldest son and heir of Prince Jerome Napoleon, is a student at Heidelberg, and gives promise of attaining high rank in the world of let-

The Hon, Charles O'Conor, who is now seventyight years old, has just moved into his new house at Nantucket, overlooking Vineyard Sound. He is enjoying excellent health, and spends much of his time with his vast collection of books and pamphlets which are ranged on the shelves of a large fire-proof library, 25 by 60 feet in size. He is said to be pre-paring an auto-lography, in which special attention will be paid to some of the famous lawsuits in which he has been engaged during the last half century.

Mr. Benjamin Fitch, of this city, founder of the Home for Soldiers and Orphans at Darien, Conn., and Fitch's Creehe and Fitch's Institute for the Benefit of the Worthy Poor, at Buffalo, N. Y., has sent the Historical Society of Buffalo a fine crayon por-

mittees, and next, to decide at all times what | fools and soreheads. Neither they nor he lished. Early in the present session, Mr. Cox, except the jocalar Justice Grier, who alone could take liberties with his diznified colleague from Maine. Once, in hope of solving the mystery, he asked, slapping Clifford on the back as he scoke: "Cliffy, old boy, what makes you hate the definite article so?" But Clifford drew himself up with Roman dignity, and replied gravely: "Brother Grier, you may criticise my law, but my style is m

> One of the oldest inmates of the Virginia State Penitentiary is James Bradley, an aged negro who was a body-servant of John Randolph of Roanoke, and accompanied him to St. Petersburg when he was Minister to the Russian Court. He relates with great zest the story of Randolph's homespun court suit, as follows: "Marster Jack had de finest suit of clo's out dar. De Queen and none ob dem great folks couldn't recognize dem clo'es; and mighty few 'bout here, 'cept common class ob people, could. De stuff was growed on de Bazaar farm, in Prince Ed-ward, an' spun an' wove dar; an' was made by an ole Irish tailor dat lived in Farmville when dev wa'n't but four houses dar. His name was Darrill. Everybody talked 'bout dem clo'es when Mas'r Jack wan', and de graat falk at Petersham? went 'mong de great folks at Petersburg.'

WASHINGTON, March 15,-Senator Edmunds was granted an indefinite leave of absence from the Senate to-day on account of sickness in his family.

GENERAL NOTES.

In his experiments with the strength of insects, Plateau, the French naturalist, has ascertained that in proportion to its size a June-bug is as powerful as a locomotive.

Not long ago a Western land agent had in towa party of Eastern farmers to each of whom he noped to sell a strip of land in the rich Arkansas Valley. He had devoted himself to them for a whole day, had dired and wined and "dray 'em," but his most glowing accounts of the fertility of the country could not bring his stolid hearers to the point of enthusiasm. Finally he had his revenge. With a sardonic smile one of the farm ers asked: "Well, Mr. Agent, is there anything that wont't grow here !" " Yes, pumpkins won't." " What exclaimed the cynical land-buyers together, "pumpkins won't ?" " No," said the agent; " there are men in this won't? "No," said the agent, there are men in that country who would give \$250 an acre for land that would mature a crop of pumpkins. They never have been able to get a crop since I've been here, and that's ten years," "Well, how strange! Why is it?" said landbuyer No. 1. "Well, sir, the soil is so rich that the vines grow so fast they wear the pumpkins out dragging them over the ground."

What is the glossograph? It is an instrument invented by A. Gentillt, of Vienna. What are the egaliarities of the glossograph f It has a combination of delicate levers and blades, which, being placed upon the tongue and lips and under the nostrils of a speaker are vibrated by the movements of the former and the breath flowing from the latter. This vibration is transmitted to pencils. These transcribe the several signs produced by the action of the tongue and lips and the breath from the nostrils upon a strip of paper moved by a mechanical arrangement, and thus a special system of writing, which may be termed glossography, is prouced. This is based upon the principle of syllable construction and combination of consonants. The orator has only to breathe his eloquence personally through the glossograph, or hire somebody invention might fill the world with joy if the average speech of modern times were only better worth report ing. With all the ingenuity of the age, nobody has yet degovered an arrangement by which the gentlemen wife have nothing to say may be kept silent. Such a machine would be well worth, not only a patent, but a

The completest demonstration ever made that the soothing effect of oil on troubled waters can be put to practical use was made by Mr. John Shields, of Perth, England, on March 1. Having chosen Peterhead as the most suitable place for his experiment, Mr. Shields caused iron and lead pipes to be laid from the beach into the sea in from of the entrance to the harbor. A force pump was attached to the land end of the piping, and near it was placed a large barrel containing 100 gallons of oil. On March 1, Mr. Shields, having been informed by the Meteorological Office that the sea was rough at Peterhead, went thither from Perth, accompanied by several scafaring men from Dundee and Aberdoen. When the white-crested waves were rising to a height of ten to twenty feet at the harbor entrance the oil pump was put in motion, causing the oil to spread in the betom of the sea, and on its gradually rising to the surface the white foam entirely disappeared, and, although the swell continued, the surface of the sea was perfectly smooth, so that a ship or a small boat could have enter the dock without the slightest danger—an impossible before the oil was distributed in the water. The expe-ments satisfied the shipmasters who witnessed the nts satisfied the shipmasters who withese a translation in satisfied the behavior board the behavior based in carrying to this invention, and render assistance in carrying to

POLITICAL NEWS.

Michigan congratulates itself that its tax laws will compare favorably with those of any State. They have just undergone a thorough revision. Much the praise is said to be due to Governor Jerome for a judicious recommendations.

Reconciliation in the ranks of the Tennessee Democracy is going on briskly, it is claimed by the organ of the party, but it is at the expense of the credit of the State. The basis on which it is proposed to unite the factions is a scaling down of the debt one-half and at offer of three per cent on the remainder.

Another one of the reformers, who made himself conspicuous during the Garceion era of politica in Maine, has come to grief. He was given a Democratic and Citizens' nomination for Mayor of Bangor, and re-ceived less than half the votes given to his Republican

When New-Hampshire elected its Governor enomination. Now, however, when the term has been lengthened to two years, one election is considered ough. This will probably prevent the renomination The chief fault found by the Republican

papers of Massachusetts with the schemes so far pro posed for redistricting the State is that they may not give the Democrats a fair chance. The only thing that troubles the Kentneky Democratic organs is the fear lest the Republicans may be given half a chance to elect a Congressman from that State. A hot campaign is expected in Nebraska this

year. State officers, members of the Legislature and of Congress are to be elected. The temperance party is said to be strong and well organized, and will put State and Legislative tickets in the field unless the Republicans agree to submit a prohibitory amendment to the The Rhode Island Republicans will undoubt-

edly renominate their present State officers, with the exception of the Attorney-General, who declines to run again. This nomination will be given to Assistant Attorney-General Colt or Daniel R. Ballon. The Demo crats will give the Hon Horace A. Kimball a second opportunity to be defeated for Governor. Philadelphia's famous Committee of One-

Hundred has adjourned until fall. It will take no part in the nomination of State officers, but will confine its labors to the selection of members of the Legislature and municipal officers of that city. Its receipts since November, 1881, have been \$21,150 46, and the dis-bursements were \$17,621 02. The Republicans of Chester County, Pennsyl-

vania, elected a solid Butler delegation to the State Con-vention, and instructed them "to use their best endean ors at that gathering to wrest the party there represented from machine influences and boss methods, to nominate candidates for suffrage on the first Tuesday it November next whose past records do not savor of the ring, and whose claims for popular fuvor rest solely upon fitness, probity and a full appreciation of the idea that the people are supreme

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE HYENA PARTY. The "Stalwart" faction should now change

its name to the Hyena party. FOR THE ADVOCATES OF SILVER TO ANSWER.

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Why do not the astute originators of that scheme for providing a market for silver direct their attention to the necessities of others than the ewners of hat mineral? Why may not the owners of iron bars also hat mineral? Why may not the owners of iron bars also have a market provided at Government expense? Why not the farmer, who must now crib up his corn and waft or weary months for his market? Why not so legislate hat we may all soil our wares to Uncle Samuel at our ware sweet will, and at a price to be affixed for as by postive law!

MUST IT COME TO THIS!

From The St. Louis Republican (Dem.)

Unless we wholly misinterpet present signs, the arrogant Stalwarts will be making open war on Garlield before Guiteau is hung. Before the President has been dead a year, Guiteau with be transfermed into the victim and the dead Garfield be piloried as the foulest criminal in the history of the country. This is the end to which such tactics as the Rosecrans matter initiates mecessarily tend.